



and the terms

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Kossuth Water Association, In C.
Public Water System Name DD20007 DO20008

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.) INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) DATE ISSUED Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) □ On water bills (Attach copy of bill) □ Email message (Email the message to the address below) Other DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) DATE ISSUED □ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail □ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _ □ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment □ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message □ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) □ Posted in public places (attach list of locations) □ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _ **CERTIFICATION** I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution memods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Genual Manager Name SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY) You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Fax: (601) 576-7800 (NOT PREFERRED) Jackson, MS 39215

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report SECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY Kossuth Water

PWS#: 0020007 & 0020008 **April 2021**

2021 APR 19 AM 7: 09

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Kossuth Water have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Aaron C. Henry at 662.287.4310. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for Monday, June 21, 2021 at 6:00 PM at the Kossuth Water Association Office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

PWS ID# 0	020007			TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive	Contamin	ants						
5. Gross Alpha	N	2013*	1	.6 - 1	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic C	ontam	inants										
10. Barium	N	2020	.2158	.16992158	pp	om	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
13. Chromium	N	2020	2.2	1.6 – 2.2	pr	b	100	00 100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
14. Copper	N	2017/19*	.1	0	pp	m	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbir systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
15. Cyanide	N	2020	34	No Range	pr	b	200		200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plasti and fertilizer factories		
17. Lead	N	2017/19*	4	0	pp	b	0	0 AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Sodium	N	2019*	9700	3800 - 9700	pp	b	0	0 (Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.		
Disinfection	By-Pr	oducts				.,						
81. HAA5	N	2019*	10	No Range	ppb		0			-Product of drinking water infection.		
Chlorine	N	2020	1.4	1.2- 1.5	mg/l		0 MDI	MDRL = 4		Water additive used to control microbes		

PWS ID# 0	020008			TEST RESU	LIS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Co	ntamina	nts							
10. Barium	N	2020	.1353	No Range	ppm	2 2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2020	2.4	No Range	ppb	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2017/19*	.3	0	ppm	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2017/19*	1	0	ppb	10	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	N	2019*	7900	6900 - 7900	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.	
Disinfection I	By-Produ	ucts							
Chlorine	N 2	2020 1.	4 1	.3 – 1.4 mg/	1	0 MDF		ater additive used to control icrobes	

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe

Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Kossuth Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

RECEIVE - WATER SUPPL

2021 MF 30 AH 8: 28

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF MS }
COUNTY OF ALCORN }

SS

Reece Terry, being duly sworn, says:

That he is daily of the The Daily Corinthian, a Publisher newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Corinth, Alcorn County, MS; that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

April 23, 2021

Publisher's Fee:

\$ 705.60

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated

on those dates.

SIGNED:

Resulding

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 23rd day of April 2021.

Sharon Terry, Notary Public 06/20/2022

Teresa Smith

70018522 70039017

* NOTARY PUBLIC
ID No. 199544
Commission Expires
June 15, 2024

Kossuth Water Association (DC) P.O. Box 8080 KOSSUTH, MS 38834

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWS#: 0020007 & 0020008 Kossuth Water

0900 LEGALS

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

TO: ALL UNKNOWN HEIRS AT LAW OF JIM R. LIVINGSTON,

NOTICE TO THE DEFENDANTS

diate action to protect your rights Butler, and you must take imme-Court by the Petitioner, Prentiss fendant in the Petition filed in this You have been made a De-

R. Livingston at 9:00 o'clock a.m. on the 12th day of May 2021, at of your failure to appear and deand defend against said Petition against you for the things demanfend, a judgment will be entered Corinth, Mississippi and in case the Alcorn Chancery Building to determine heirs at law of Jim ded in said Complaint or Petition. You are summoned to appear

may do so if you desire. answer or other pleading, but you You are not required to file an

seal of said court, this the 7th day Issued under my hand and the

COUNTY, MISSISSIPP ALCORN

CHANCERY CLERK GREG YOUNGER

By: WILLIE JUSTICE, D.C

Post Office Box 1257 Corinth, MS 38835 Wilson & Hinton, P.A 662-286-3366

3t 4/9, 16, 23, 2021

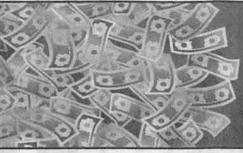
IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF ALCORN COUNTY. MISSISSIPPI

MAXINE KING, DECEASED TESTAMENT OF PHERBY IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST

No. 20-206-02

NOTICE TO CREDITORS





We're pleased to present to you this years Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Coffee Sand Aquifer

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herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm -water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1" to December 31", 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and

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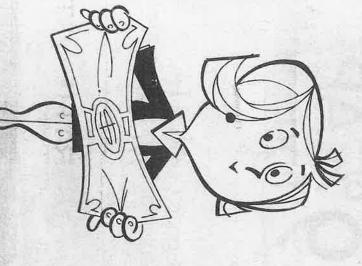
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LEGA DECITION

DIMIC ID# OOOOOO7

Corinth, MS 38835 PO Box 844 MS Bar #101311 404 E. Waldron Street

3t 4/23, 30, 5/7/21 17645



Chlorine	Disinfection By-Products	Sodium)er	à	1 10 3	Inorganic Contaminants	Contaminant	PWS ID# 0020008	Chlorine	5	Disinfection By-Products	Vogium		
Z	oducts .	2		2			inants	Violation Y/N	l &	2	Z	roducts	2	Z	1
2020		2019*	19*	2017/19*		2020		Date Collected	TEST RESULTS	2020	2019*		2019*	201//19*	201
1.4		7900		ယ	2.4	,1353	S. 100 M. S.	Level Detected	LIS	1.4	10		9700	4	Ī
1.3 - 1.4		6900-7900	0	0	No Range	No Range		Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		1.2 - 1.5	No Range		3800 - 9700	C	
mg/l	No. of the last	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppm		Unit Measure- ment		mg/l	ppb		ppb	ppb	
0		0	0	1.3	100	2		MCLG		0	0		0	0	
MDLR = 4		0	AL = 15	AL = 1.3	100	2		MCL		MDRL = 4	60		0	AL=15	
MDLR = 4 Water additive used to control microbes		Road Salt, Water Treat- ment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		Likely Source of Contamination		Water additive used to control microbes	By-Product of drinking water disinfection		Road Salt, Water Treat- ment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	factories

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